

## ROBERTS OCCUPIES BLOEMFONTEIN

Officials Delivered Keys to the Public Buildings, and He Was Enthusiastically Received.

### BY THE HELP OF THE LORD

And the Valor of the Troops; Occupation of Free State Capital Was Accomplished.

LONDON, March 15, 4:50 a. m.—The first half of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder river on February 9. He entered Bloemfontein on March 13. Thus, in little over a month he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of General Cronje's forces and the hoisting of the British flag in the capitol of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling losses.

It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England. All the newspapers eulogize him and congratulate the country. They talk of the Free State as having passed out of existence and as being now one of the shadows of history.

It is not doubted that there may yet be heavy fighting, but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked to for victory over all difficulties. His grim reference to the "late" President Steyn is understood to show that there shall be no ambiguity as to the position assumed toward the republics. The fact that Mr. Frazier, late chairman of the Free State Road and leader of the opposition to Mr. Steyn came with the deputation to surrender the keys is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free Staters regarding the war.

It is said that President Kruger hates Mr. Frazier on account of his sympathy with the Outlanders. The demonstrations of the Bloemfontein inhabitants are regarded as a good augury for the future British supremacy.

It is interesting in connection with the rapid advance of Lord Roberts to learn that the Russian military attaché with the Boers who were captured by the British, sent the following telegram to the czar: "I am perfectly amazed at the energy in action and the endurance of the British infantry. I need say no more."

There is still no news as to whether Lord Roberts has captured any rolling stock. If he has not, then he will be obliged to wait until the repairing of the bridges over the Orange river enables him to bring rolling stock up.

The British continue pressing their advance on the Orange river. The Boers still hold Bethulie, on the north side of the stream, but their trenches are dominated by the British artillery. Heavy firing is in progress, and there has been some skirmishing.

Lord Kitchener seems to be very successful in reducing the extent of the Dutch rising.

### Surrender Announced.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, March 13, says: "Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 today. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn with a majority of the fighting burghers has fled northward."

"General French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by 4 a. m., Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning and a deputation of the town council, with Mayor Kellner, came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spits Kop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place."

"Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. After visiting the public buildings he went to the official residence of the president, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the British national anthem. They were in a condition of frenzied excitement."

"On Monday afternoon previous to the surrender there had been a little sniping and shelling, but the enemy then retired."

"Lord Roberts has his headquarters at the president's house, and there are many of the British wounded in the building. The railway is not occupied."

## BLOEMFONTEIN OCCUPIED

By Lord Roberts' Force and the Keys of the Public Offices Delivered to Him by the Officers.

LONDON, March 14, 9 p. m.—It is officially announced that Lord Roberts has occupied Bloemfontein and that the British flag is flying from the top of the capitol.

LONDON, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch to the war office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein:

"Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of her majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, last president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Frazier, member of the late executive government; the mayor, the secretary to the late government; the land-owning and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the

neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

The above dispatch, though dated Tuesday, was not received at the war office until 7:30 p. m., Wednesday. It was made public a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The delay is attributed to the field telegraphs not being connected with Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening.

Extra papers are already out on the streets and the night crowds of London are singing patriotic songs and engaging in demonstrations.

LONDON, March 14.—Lord Roberts' dispatch caused a feeling of great relief. The absence of the news, eagerly looked for, had provoked some apprehension, during the earlier part of the day that the British had met with a check before Bloemfontein and anxious inquiries were made at the war office and in the lobbies of parliament. On the reception of the news the queen at Windsor Castle, the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, Lord Wolseley and others were immediately notified, but at 9 o'clock the war office was almost deserted, the public having given up hope of further news until to-morrow (Thursday). The appearance of the morning papers with the tidings caused great excitement along the Pall Mall, at the service clubs and in the West End generally. Owing to the late hour, however, there was no demonstration approaching in the remotest degree those heralding the surrender of Gen. Cronje and the relief at Ladysmith.

It so happened that a torchlight procession, organized on an extensive scale for the widows and orphans' fund, was parading south London with bands and banners. This included a body of uniformed men representing the British field forces, the surrender of Cronje and other inspiring incidents. The route was hung with flags and stands were erected at numerous points for spectators. Naturally the appearance of the extra editions of the evening papers created a furor of enthusiasm among the paraders, who greeted the news with cheers and the singing of the national anthem.

At Windsor the news was received with much joy. The queen commanded that it be immediately published, and she instructed her equerry at the dinner table, to send a note to the officers of the Household Brigade. The battalion was called on parade at 10:15 p. m. Major St. Aubyn read her majesty's note and called for cheers for the queen and Lord Roberts. The band played "God Save the Queen."

Wherever Lord Roberts' dispatch was read, his reference to the "late" President Steyn and the "late" executive, was immediately fastened upon as highly significant.

### BOERS LOCATED

In Strong Positions With Heavy Artillery.

LADYSMITH, Wednesday, March 14.—The Boers have been located in several strong positions near the junction of the Brakensburg and the Diggarsburg ranges. They have heavy guns in position on Pongwini Kop, at Pliakulu and in the Impati mountains as well as at Gibson's Farm, near Cundy-cleugh Pass.

General Hunter now commands the division. Both men and horses of the relief column are completely recovered and are now in the pink of condition. The reconstruction of the railway from Ladysmith to Dundee is progressing rapidly.

### SALISBURY'S REPLY

Indicates that the War Will be Fought to the Bitter End.

PRETORIA, March 12, via Lourenço Marques, Tuesday, March 13.—Lord Salisbury's reply to President Kruger and Steyn causes bitter disappointment, and State Secretary Reitz says it means that the war will have to be fought to the bitter end.

### WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH

Says Kruger—Declares British Will Never Reach Pretoria.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A dispatch from President Kruger to the Evening Journal, dated Pretoria, March 13, 3 p. m., via Berlin, says:

"The burghers will only cease fighting with death. Our forces are returning in good order to our line of defense on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected. The British will never reach Pretoria. The burghers, Steyn, Joubert and myself, as well as all the others, are united. There are no differences. God help us."

### ANNEXATION DENIED.

Announced That Fight Will be to a Finish.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Pretoria, dated March 12, Monday:

"Lord Salisbury's reply has been received and a Boer refutation of the Boer contention is under consideration. It will deny that any annexation has been made and it will declare that the occupation of British territory was purely strategic. It will express the determination of the two republics to fight to the finish."

### WATERMELON PLOT

To Enable Boer Prisoners to Escape Nipped in the Bud.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.—Another plot has just been discovered to free the Boer prisoners at Simonstown. The remarkable quantities of watermelons remarked aroused comment and an investigation discovered that compromising letters were contained in the melons, the writers planning the escape of the captives. Great satisfaction is felt here at the fact that transports with the bulk of the prisoners sail for Saint Helena to-night.

## JEFFERSONIAN EXPANSION DOCTRINE

Exploited in the House by Mr. Cowherd in Speaking on the Philippines.

### AMERICAN FLAG AN "ASSET"

Deprecated "Trade Follows the Flag," Maintained It Should be Liberty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up in the house to-day, and under the latitude allowed Mr. Adamson, (Ga.), discussed the Nicaragua canal, Mr. Cowherd, the Philippine question, Mr. Howard, (Ga.), questions relating to the Philippines and the "open door" policy in the Orient; Mr. Rucker, (Mo.), the advisability of electing senators by the people and Mr. Boutwell, (Ills.), replied to Mr. Cowherd. The house adopted a resolution setting aside alternate Fridays for the consideration of private bills reported by the claims and war claims committee.

Bills were passed to settle the title to real estate in the city of Santa Fe, N. M., and for the relief of Thomas Paul.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up and Mr. Grout, (Vermont), in charge of the bill, made a general explanation of its provisions. The bill carries \$4,508,378.

Mr. Adamson, (Ga.), delivered a long argument in favor of an Isthmian canal.

Mr. Cowherd, (Mo.), addressed the house on the subject of the Philippines, holding that the advocates of imperialism were actuated by two motives—militarism and commercial greed. He denied that Jefferson was the father of modern expansion, quoting extensively from Jefferson's writings to show that Jefferson's motive in securing the annexation of Louisiana was to avoid embroiling the country in foreign wars in the future. Jefferson, he said, desired to insure peace. Modern expansionists courted foreign complications.

In every treaty of annexation made under a Democratic administration there was a clause which provided that every inhabitant of the territory annexed should become an American citizen. The treaty of Paris was the only one acquiring territory in which it was left to Congress to decide the political status of the inhabitants.

"Mr. Chairman," concluded Mr. Cowherd, "there was a time when we boasted not of the money we carried trade in its wake, but that it carried liberty. To-day its proud boast is that trade follows the flag. The other day when General French rode into Kimberley to the relief of that beleaguered city, the newspapers tell us the citizens held a reception for the English officer, and Cecil Rhodes, the very incarnation of the land lust, the land grabbing spirit of the age, in response to a toast said that the people of Kimberley had done their part in preserving for the world the greatest commercial asset of the age, the English flag."

"Mr. Chairman, I hope the day will never come when any man can rise in any land and point to yonder banner as a commercial asset. (Applause.) I trust, sir, that something still will survive of the days when that banner floated above Washington and his barefooted, bloody patriots at Valley Forge; I trust something will still live of the spirit that animated the men who upheld that banner when they stood with stubborn old Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. I trust something of the life of liberty still permeates this nation that permeated the followers of yonder flag when they marched with Grant on his stubborn advance to Richmond."

"And, Mr. Chairman, if the day ever comes when that banner is nothing but a commercial asset, then, sir, every stripe of white upon its folds should be dyed in the blood of men we killed and conquered and from yonder ground of blue you should take every star that represents an independent state." (Applause on Democratic side.)

Mr. Howard, (Ga.), discussed the "open door" policy in the east.

Mr. Rucker, (Mo.), submitted an amendment in favor of a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people. He said that thirty-two states were on record as favoring the popular election of senators.

Mr. Boutwell, (Ills.), closed the debate with a brief reply to the argument of Mr. Cowherd. He said that military glory and commercial greed were as repugnant to him as to the gentleman from Missouri. He hoped and prayed that in dealing with the problems which confronted us we would be guided by the highest motives and that the blessings of the God of nations and the approval of all civilization would rest upon us.

At 4:50 p. m. the house adjourned.

### OPPOSING VIEWS

About the Constitution Extending Over Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Two arguments were presented to the senate to-day, in which almost antipodal positions were taken by the two senators. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, in a brief speech, maintained that the constitution could not extend over territory acquired by the United States, while Mr. Turner, (Wash.), elaborately contended that the constitution embraced the acquired territory the very

moment the United States took permanent possession of it. Mr. Teller held that this government could make the outlying territory into states or could hold it as colonies, as it saw fit; while Mr. Turner maintained that the United States could not hold colonies or dependencies. Aside from the constitutional questions, the two senators were in practical agreement. Both were opposed to the pending bill, and both objected to any of the insular territory becoming a part of the United States or any of its inhabitants citizens of the United States.

### REPUBLICAN SENATORS

Lining Up on Puerto Rican Tariff Bill—Senator Elkins Takes Prominent Part in Debate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The Republican senators in caucus to-day reached a partial agreement on Puerto Rican legislation. The house bill appropriating \$2,000,000, is to be taken up and passed immediately. The bill for a civil government of the island is to be taken up and disposed of as soon as possible and the tariff bill is to be delayed for the present while a committee of seven senators to be selected by Chairman Allison is to try to compromise differences on the revenue bill and secure a measure which Republican senators generally can support. This partial agreement was reached after a caucus lasting from 2 o'clock until 5:30.

The temper of the debate to-day was much milder than that of yesterday. As soon as it was generally understood that the tariff features of the legislation were to be postponed the discussion reverted to the governmental features of the bill and upon this subject the time was mostly spent. Senator Foraker explained many features of the bill and was frequently interrogated so that he was on his feet a great deal of the time.

Senator Elkins said that he favored leaving not only the question of the revenues, but the government of the island as well, to the President. He thought the island would be much better off under military rule for the next two years than under any government that could be devised by Congress. He partially counseled delay. "We will know a lot more about this whole question in a year or two years than we know now," he said, "and the islands will be as well taken care of during that time as they would be under any legislation we may pass."

Senator Elkins said that haste was not necessary and earnestly supported the proposition to delay the tariff bill and said he thought the governmental bill might well be delayed, too.

Senator Foraker said that the question of dealing with the islands was before Congress and he for one thought Congress should act. The committee on Puerto Rico had given a great deal of time to the subject and felt sure the bill prepared would meet all emergencies.

There was general unanimity as to the wisdom of providing for immediate action on the \$2,000,000 relief proposition, the opinion of all senators being that measure should be passed for humane reasons.

Senator Hoar talked at considerable length about the legal phase of the question, expressing the opinion that the senate could not act with too great deliberation in considering so momentous a subject.

Many other speeches were made in the same line, notably by Senators Aldrich and Mason.

At this point, the suggestion of a committee was made and as soon as the authority for its appointment was given the caucus adjourned sine die.

### FINANCE BILL

Signed by the President and is Now a Law.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—At fourteen minutes to 1 o'clock this afternoon, the President affixed his signature to the financial bill, thus making it a law of the land. Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, who had the bill in charge, arrived at the white house about five minutes before that time and was shown into the cabinet room, where he was joined by the President, who after inquiring if the bill had been compared with care, affixed his signature to it. At the same time he recalled to those who stood by the fact that many of the important financial bills which had been passed by Congress had been approved on the 14th of the month. He spoke of the Sherman act, the resumption act, and now the bill which was before him. In signing the bill the President used a new gold pen and holder which Mr. Overstreet had brought with him for the purpose.

### FINANCE BILL APPROVED

And Secretary of Treasury Notifies Bondholders.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Immediately upon receiving notice that the financial bill had been approved by the President, Secretary Gage issued a circular to holders of United States 5 per cent. bonds of the act of January 14, 1875; 4 per cent. consols of 1897, act of July 14, 1897, and January 30, 1871, and 3 per cent. bonds of 1908, of the act of June 12, 1888, in which their attention is directed to section 11 of the act approved to-day.

### SON OF SENATOR PEPPER

Suicided by Morphine Route—Was Tired.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—A man identified as the son of ex-United States Senator W. A. Pepper, of Topeka, Kans., was found dead in his room at the Smith hotel, a cheap lodging house in East Eighth street, to-day. He had taken morphine and left a card inscribed:

"Father, I'm tired. J. S."

Mr. Pepper, who was about thirty-five years of age, was a printer and bore a card of a Topeka union.

No cause is known.

## VERDICT OF CORONER AT RED ASH

The Jury Examined About a Dozen Witnesses—Returned a Verdict that

### THE LACK OF VENTILATION

Was the Cause of an Explosion of Gas by Which the Loss of Life Occurred.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 14.—The coroner's jury which sat at Red Ash, to hear evidence as to the cause of the explosion in the mine there, to-day at noon returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that B. B. Long and others came to their death by reason of an explosion of gas in the Red Ash mines, in the county of Fayette and state of West Virginia, on the 6th day of March, 1900, caused by lack of proper ventilation on this date."

This verdict was signed by R. J. Thrift, Isaac Dodd, J. A. Collins, C. G. Brown, B. E. Bare and Lee Trimble, who constituted the jury.

The inquest was commenced Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock. Twelve witnesses were examined, and several of them were recalled, some being on the stand as long as an hour. The interrogation was done by Prosecuting Attorney Dillon, of Fayette, and Chief Mine Inspector Paul, Coroner Montgomery, of Fayette, presiding. The testimony showed the condition of the mine from the beginning of its operation, about 1893, up to the morning of the explosion. It was conclusively proven that gas was found in it, at various times, and in various quantities.

It was also proven, however, that the air fan was constantly kept in operation all of the previous day (Monday), and that it had been started up before the men entered the mine. The evidence tended to show, also, that the men entered the mine before the fan had been in operation long enough to clear the mine of gases. The fact that the fan might have been operated at the time by power from the Rush Run mine, would not, it was brought out, have affected the operation of the fan.

### THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

Two More in the Mine are Not Yet Accounted for.

By Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 14.—The coroner's jury, which has been hearing evidence as to the cause of the recent disaster at Red Ash mine, to-day returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that B. B. Long and others came to their death by reason of an explosion of gas in Red Ash mine in Fayette county, W. Va., on the 6th of March, 1900, caused by lack of proper ventilation on that date."

Evidence at the inquest showed that the men entered the mine before the fire boss had examined and reported on its condition, also that there was some probability that the workmen leaving the mine on the night previous to the explosion left one or more ventilating doors open. Up to date a total of forty-seven dead have been removed from Red Ash mine. Others taken out, though badly injured, will recover. Only two more known to have been in the mine are not yet accounted for—a man named Prefado and a boy named Hambrick.

### JUDICIAL CONFLICT

Of Authority in the Powers-Davis Matter.

LEXINGTON, K., March 14.—When the Powers and Davis cases were called to-day, the city attorney moved that they be transferred to Franklin county. The attorney for the prisoners objected, holding that as this court has no official cognisance that the crime was committed in that county, they could not be transferred until this court was officially apprised of that fact, and to do that the prisoners had a right to be present in court when the case was called for that purpose. The court took the same view and intimated that he will demand the presence of the prisoners in this court or have the arresting officers indicted.

### INSANE NORWEGIAN

Killed His Wife, a Little Girl and Assaulted Child's Mother.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In a paroxysm of inexplicable rage or possible insanity, Olof Pallesen, a Norwegian, stabbed and killed his wife Josephine, murdered little Jutta Hengesbach, a three-year-old daughter of Charles F. Hengesbach, a mail carrier, and murderously assaulted the child's mother, Mary Hengesbach, this afternoon, in front of his home, 121 Twenty-fourth street, Northwest. Mrs. Hengesbach now lies near the verge of death in the Columbia hospital, with seven stab wounds in her body by the infuriated Norwegian. Pallesen narrowly escaped being stoned to death at the hands of a crowd of citizens, which congregated about the scene of the killing, and only the prompt arrival of the police prevented him from being roughly handled by the people. The motive for the crime is not definitely known.

### Miners Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 14.—Five hundred miners employed at the A. J. Davis colliery at Warrior Run, struck to-day. They claim they have been docked excessively and say they will not return to work until a new docking boss is employed.

Three hundred miners and drivers at No. 2 mine of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, refused to go

to work to-day until they had submitted a number of grievances to the officials. One of their grievances is that they have been discriminated against because they took part in the big strike a few months ago. The company officials deny this. Until the differences are adjusted the colliery will be idle, throwing eight hundred men out of work.

### SHREWDEST CAMPAIGN MOVE

Of the Age Was the Passage of the Puerto Rican Tariff Bill, so it is Assured, and its Passage Foiled Designs of Tobacco and Sugar Trusts—Is a Measure for Benefit of American Labor.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—The Sentinel to-morrow will say:

One of the most prominent Republicans in Indiana, who has just returned from Washington, and is known to be very close to the McKinley administration, is authority for the statement that a defense of the Puerto Rican tariff bill is being prepared that will show the politicians that the enactment of the bill, instead of being a blunder, was the shrewdest campaign move of the age. He says this defense is in the hands of Senator Frye, who will spring it in the senate in due season. It will be shown, he says, that the sugar and tobacco trusts were opposing the bill with might and main, and that their demand was for free trade with all the colonies. It will further be shown, he says, that it was the intention of the trusts to "squat" in the colonies and flood America with their cheap products, which would have the effect to drive countless thousands of laboring men out of houses and home. Even the approximate reduction in wages of American laboring men is being figured for campaign purposes, he says.

"The Indiana Republicans must not form the impression that our congressmen and President are fools," he said. "If they had adopted a free trade measure the Democrats would have had every labor union in the country adopting scathing resolutions against us, and then we would have been in the hole."

### MAKING LAW ODISIOUS

New York Police Arresting Proprietors of Fashionable Restaurants Because They Have No Concert Hall License—Even Invaded Sacred Precincts of Fifth Avenue.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The police carried out their threat to-night and arrested the proprietors of most of the fashionable restaurants, including the proprietor of the Imperial hotel, on the charge of having music in their restaurants without a concert hall license. The police also visited such places as the Hotel Majestic, the Marie Antoinette, the St. Andrew and the Empire, ordering that the music be stopped.

Intense indignation was manifested by some of those who came under the severe hand of the police to-night, and they were enraged that they should be designated in the same class with offenders like the proprietors of the Tivoli, the Bohemia, the Cairo cafe and other places of unsavory reputation.

The manager of Sherry's was compelled to send his musicians home, owing to the fact that he did not have a concert hall license. The Waldorf-Astoria has a concert hall license and the merry strain of music was heard in that vicinity throughout the evening.

The managers of the Buckingham, the Savoy and the Netherlands, all on Fifth avenue, also received notice to stop their orchestras until they secured concert hall licenses and they complied with this order.

This action was taken by the police after a consultation of Inspector Thompson and several of the captains at the tenderloin station. Detectives were sent out about 7 o'clock during the busy hour at the restaurants and to-night brought back a number of prisoners. The prisoners gave ball promptly and were outspoken in their denunciation of the action of the police, as were the patrons of the restaurants. Captain Donahue, of the West Forty-seventh street police station, sent out his men to stop all music, but they made no arrests. The restaurants in the precinct had to get along without orchestras. The same treatment was served out to all the prominent restaurant proprietors in the up-town districts.

A summons was served on Michael Shanley to appear before a magistrate and explain why he permitted music in his restaurant on Tuesday night.

### H. W. BEECHER'S

Brother and Sister Died Yesterday at Hartford and Elmira.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14.—Mrs. Mary Foote Beecher Perkins died to-day at the home of her son, Charles B. Perkins, aged ninety-four years and nine months.

She was the daughter of Rev. Lyman Beecher and his wife, Rosalia Foote. Mrs. Perkins was a sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and of Harriet Beecher Stowe and a half sister of Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of this city, and of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 14.—The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, the elder and last surviving brother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, died here to-day aged eighty-one years. Mr. Beecher was stricken with paralysis while on his way home from church last Sunday.

### Weather Forecast.

For Ohio and Western Pennsylvania: Cloudy Thursday, with snow near Lake Erie. Friday, fair; fresh, northerly winds. For West Virginia—Cloudy Thursday, Friday, fair; northerly winds.

### Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as registered by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 35° 3 p. m. .... 44°  
9 a. m. .... 38° 11 m. .... 33°  
12 m. .... 42° Weather fair.